No. 13,401.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1896-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

LOCAL LEGISLATION

Business of Interest Transacted by the Senate District Committee.

MEASURES TO BE FAVORABLY REPORTED

What Chairman McMillan Says as

to Grade Crossings.

OTHER ACTS CONSIDERED

Considerable business of interest to the people of Washington was transacted this morning by the Senate committee on the District of Columbia. There were present Mr. McMillan, chairman; Messrs, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Proctor, Wetmore, Harris, Faulkner, Gibson and Bacon. Mr. Pritchard was absent in Chicago, and Mr. Baker is at his home in Kansas. Messrs. Smith and Martin were also absent.

Senate resolution 14, introduced by Mr. Harris, providing for a compilation and publication of the laws relating to street railway franchises in the District of Columbla, which has been reported upon favorably by the Commissioners, was referred back to the latter for further information. The committee wishes to know what plan the ommissioners have for the compilation and publication of these laws, and especially to know how the expense incurred in that work will be borne, as the Senate resolution does not provide an appropriation for it.

No Compensation for Mr. Crane. Senate bill 1786, introduced by Mr. Gallinger by request, providing for the relief of the legal representatives of John A. Crane, was ordered to be reported adverse ly. This bill asks for remuneration for the services of Mr. Crane in calling attention to pertain abuses in the District which led to nvestigations which resulted in saving money for the District. The committee, however, could not see how it could com-pensate Mr. Crane's representatives for such services, for, if such a course were pursued, there would be no end of compen-tation demanded by received. tion demanded by people who bring about

government.
Senate bill 2001 will be reported to the Senate favorably. This bill authorizes the sale of title of the United States to certain tracts of land in the District of Columbia. Margaret Shugrue, Caroline Lochboeher and John B Scott

reforms and indirectly save money for the

Senate bill 3279, which authorizes the reassessment of water main taxes in the Dis-iriet of Columbia, was referred to the Com-missioners in view of certain amendments asked for by attorneys of this city. These attorneys ask that a provision be placed in this bill providing that such reassessments shall not apply to cases now pending in the courts, and the Commissioners will be asked for an opinion on the advisability of such an amendment.

House bill 4785, to incorporate the Na-fional University, was ordered to be re-ported favorably. National University has been running for about twenty years under an incorporation under the general law and through this bill seeks incorporation under special act.

Billiard and Pool Table Bill.

House bill 5490, to license billiard and pool tables in the District of Columbia, will b reported favorably, with certain amendments to make it conform with the Senate

bill on the same subject. Mr. Cullom's bill defining the qualifications of the chief inspector and deputy inspecters of plumbing in the District will be

reported adversely.

When the above bills have been reported to the Senate the total number of bills disposed of by the Senate committee up to the present date will amount to twenty-six in tumber. There are now ninety-seven bills and resolutions pending before the committee for action, many of which have received consideration from subcommittees and wil shortly be placed before the full committee

for consideration.

The Senate committee on the District topay received a communication from Mr. T. M. Carter, an attorney-at-law of this city, in regard to the subject of providing pur water and the disposal of the sewage of the city. Mr. Carter states that the pestilence visited Hamburg a few years ago as a result of the careless disposition of the sewage of the city, and should be an example to prevent a like visitation to Washington. He accompanies his communication with a bill, which he requests shall be presented to the Senate. This bill appro-priates \$50,000 to be expended under the licection of experienced and practical scien tists to be selected for that purpose. The duty of this board of scientists shall be to test the methods now in operation, not only in Paris and London, but in other European and American cities, for the best disposal of tration; also to ascertain whether there ar any more economical, healthful and beneficial methods which have been advanced by practical and experienced scientists, and which might be applied to the needs of the District of Columbia.

The Matter of Grade Crossings.

Members of the Senate committee are quite well pleased to know that the chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia have consulted in regard to a plan to do away with grade crossings on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad in this city. The thing most de-sired by the committee is that the railroad company and the Engineer Commissioner shall decide upon some practical a.d satis-factory plan, and when this is done the committee will be prompt to take action, giving the necessary legislation for carrying out this project, which has so long been a subject for contention in the District. If the plan proposed by the engineer of the Pennsylvama railroad does not meet the approval of the Commissioners, the Dis-trict committee will expect the Commissioners to suggest what modifications of that plan are necessary, and it is believed that it will be possible to evolve a plan satis-

factory to all parties concerned. If the bridges, which it is proposed to have span the railroad tracks involve too steep a grade, it is expected that the Engineer Commissioner will irsist upon a better plan, but members of the committee un-derstand that the grades of the approaches to these bridges will in no instance exceed three feet to a mile, and as four and a half feet to the mile is sometimes allow able where a steep grade cannot easily be avoided it is thought that the grades will

probably be satisfactory.

Mr. McMillan, chairman of the Senate committee, had assurances several years ago from the president of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company that that company was ready to provide a suitable system of grade crossings within the city of Washington, and he has lately received assurances that the company is ready and anxious to go ahead in this matter to the satisfaction of Congress. When the sub-ject was agitated about three years ago it ject was agrated about three years ago it seemed likely that an early solution of the question of grade crossings on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad could be reached, but as the panic came on shortly thereafter there was a postponement of effert in that direction. Now it is thought that suitable grade crossings vided on this line within a reasonable

Aground in New York Harbor. NEW YORK, February 44.- The Morgan line steamer El Dorado, Capt. Byrne, which cleared from this port yesterday for New Orleans, is ashore off Liberty Island.

A Message to the Senate in Response to a Resolution.

The Correspondence Not Submitted Because of the Labor Involved in Copying It.

The President today sent to the Senate a report called for by it relative to the claims for compensation of B. H. Henry of Oregon and other American citizens for lands in the Fiji Islands, claimed to have been owned by them and appropriated by SOME EXPECTATIONS the British government. The report, which was made by an agent of the State Department several years ago, indicates that the claimaints were treated with undue rigor by the British commissioners, who adjusted the land claims on the islands and applied technical rules to their detriment. But the Senate also called for all of the documents accompanying the report, and this call gave the State Department, whose application for only two additional and temporary clerks to assist in copying the mass of matter called for by Congress had been rejected by the House appropriations committee, an opportunity to remind Congress of the unreasonable nature of some of the resolutions of inquiry it

In his report to the President, Secretary

Olney says: "The resolution also calls for copies of the documents accompanying said report. They are not hereto appended because their nature and extent and the amount of time and labor involved in making such copies can-not, it is believed, have been understood by he Senate in passing the resolution. The chief clerk of this department reports that compliance with the resolution, so far as it relates to accompanying documents, involves the copying of 1,717 pages of written matter (foolscap) and 163 pages of printed matter. In addition, the documents called for comprise forty-four maps and four British blue books (852 pages folio in all), wo of which at least cannot be supplied by the department, nor probably be obtained by

"It is obvious that months must elapse terore such an addition to its ordinary work can be accomplished by the limited and already overworked clerical force of this department. It seems highly probable, too, that the attention of the Senate being drawn to the subject, the call for ac-companying documents can be greatly modfied without in any way prejudicing the objects which the resolution has in view. I submit this partial report upon the reso-lution, therefore, in the belief that in view of the facts the Senate may desire to take some action which, while leaving the reso-lution equally effective for its real pur-poses, will make its demand upon this de-partment less sweeping and less onerous."

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

An Additional Fireproof Building for It Proposed.

The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds today ordered a favorable re-port on Mr. Morrill's bill making an appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection of an said, and did not want any more. They additional fire-proof building for the Neadditional fire-proof building for the Na- time or nothing. They had considered the tional Museum. The bill provides a fire-proof building, 300 feet square, with two platform for any man, but they had been and a basement, to be erected unler the direction of the architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in harmony with the present National Museum build ng, on the southern portion of the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution. The buildng is to be placed west of the Smithsonian Institution, leaving a roadway between it and the latter of not less than fifty feet. with its north front on a line with the south face of the Agricultural Department and of the Smithsonian Institution.

NEW BONDS OUT.

The Gold Reserve Visibly Increased in Proportion.

Over one-fourth of the \$100,000,000 four per cent loan of 1925 has already been ismed, and the gold reserve has been inreased in porportion. The new bonds have been issued promptly to the subscribers upon certification of the deposit of the purchase money. More than \$25,000,000 in old has already teen received by the gov ernment on account of the loan. The gold reserve is stated at \$73,029,721, but this ncludes only deposits of which the Treasury Department has had mail advices, and include today's transactions at New York or receipts on account of th lcan at more distant points for several days past. The total cash balance today is stated at \$196,979,120.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

For Copyrights.

Mr. Trelour has introduced a bill in the House providing that all records and other things relating to copyrights and required by law to be preserved in the library of Congress, which have heretofore been under the control of the librarian of Congress, shall, from the date of this act, be the control of an officer to be known and designated as commissioner of copyrights, at an annual salary of \$4,000, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who shall, under the super vision of the joint committee on the li brary, perform all the duties relating to copyrights which have heretofore by law been imposed upon the librarian of Con-

In addition to the commissioner of copy rights there shall be in the copyright of-fice one assistant commissioner of copyights, one law clerk, one bookkeeper chief clerk in the administration division one chief clerk in the division of correof records, one chief clerk in the division of files, one chief clerk in the index division of files, one chief clerk in the index division, one chief clerk in the division of publi-cation, who shall be appointed by the President, and twenty-five clerks and two mes sengers. The bill also provides additional

regulations for issuing copyrights. Money for Mrs. Johnson.

Mr. Grout has introduced a bill in the House to pay to Amelia Johnson, the widow of Alexander T. Johnson, or her legal representatives, the sum of three thousand dollars, for the support of herself and famlly, who have been rendered destitute by the death of her husband, Alexander T. Johnson, who lost his life while trimming tree on the Capitol grounds in the dis charge of his duty, and acting under orof the architect of the Capitol, July

To Amend the Liquor Law. Mr. Meredith of Virginia has introduced a bill in the House to amend the liquor aw relating to the District so as to provide

granted a liquor license without fee. SPANIARDS REPORT SUCCESS.

duly incorporated clubs shall

They Claim the Defeat of Gen. An-

tonio Maceo. MADRID, February 14.-Dispatches re ceived here from Havana say that the Spaniards under Gen. Cornell and Col. Hernandez have defeated the insurgents under Gen. Antonio Maceo, north of Pinar del Rio, capital of the province of that name. The dispatches add that the insurgents lost twenty-four killed, while the Spanish loss was only two killed and seven wounded, including Gen. Cornell, who was

slightly injured. It was further stated that Maximo Gomez was still in the vicinity of Havana,

How It is Being Worked by the Friends of Silver.

WHAT HE WILL HAVE TO PROMISE

A Hope to Capture the State of

There is no longer a doubt that the stories which have been in circulation around the Capitol that Morrison is to be the candidate of certain of the conservative free silver democrats is true. The Morrison boom, in fact, has reached somewhat large proportions, and, it is claimed that it will grow from now on. About a week ago it was a noiseless affair, and when The Star published an interview with an extreme silverite claiming that that was to be the program of certain of the silver men, there was a deal of comment and considerable criticism. The well-known attitude of the silver men in the past that they would have no other nominee but an avowed silver man was looked upon as an irrevocable position. They say now that the advocacy of Morrison has a string tied to it, and if Morrison agrees to the string it will be equivalent to making him a silver man. They argue further that Morrison only recently denied that he was a gold standard man, and say that he is a bimetallist who will agree that the will of his party shall be supreme. That is the string tied to the Morrison boom. If he will sign a paper that he will not interfere with the legislation of the silver men in the next Congress he will receive the support of the conserva-tive silver men at Chicago, and after he is nominated, if he should be so fortunate. Those are the conditions, it is said, under which Morrison will go before the convention at Chicago. Another thing which which makes Morrison pleasing to the sil verites is that he is not liked by President Cleveland. The silver men would like to deal the President a blow and get even with him for his treatment of them.

How the Boom is Being Worked. As stated, the Morrison boom began

slowly several weeks ago. The supporters of it, who are understood to be principally Georgia, Tennessee and Arkansas men, began to cautiously feel around their silver friends to ascertain how the project would take. It seems to have taken all right with a few exceptions. At each end of the Capitol the scheme has taken fairly well so far except among the extreme silver democrats. They refuse to touch it. One of them told a Morrison supporter that the plan could not be worked and that the peoplatform as a pledge would hardly consider anything else he might promise.

That is how the situation stands now and how it will stand until the Chicago convention meets unless the unexpected turns up One of the most adroit southern politicians in the House—a silver man from a large state—was asked if there was any truth in

the stories of silver support for Morrison. A Southern Silver Man's Views.

"Yes," he frankly said, "there is, and we are going to support Morrison at Chicago."

"Will he make the pledge you expect of "He certainly will. There is no doubt on

that point." "What will the gold men say of him 'We don't care what they say. They will

to swallow him or vote for a repub-"You talk as if you had no doubt that the silver men will control the Chicago con-

vention. "Nothing can prevent us controlling it," he said, "and if you don't believe it I can show you the figures some time. We are bound to have that convention with us."
"Well, suppose you should have a lare majority in the convention, don't you know that the two-thirds rule will govern in the next convention?" "Yes, but if we have a majority in the

convention we will change the rule."
"Couldn't the gold men do the same thing if they had a bare majority; "They dare not do it," he said.

It is a Compromise.

Under and above all the talk of the Morrison boom, however, is the question of appeasing all elements of the party and of trying to unite it. The silver men say that their gold brethren can hardly object to Morrison if he should make the promise desired of him. That would be nothing but an agreement that the will of the party, as expressed by the election of members of Congress, should be carried out. If the gold men believe they are strongest in the party they could test their belief by seeing which side could elect the argest number of members to the House Morrison's position would be simply that of holding his hands off and consenting to let the majority have its way.

The Whitney Boom.

Among the Morrison silverites the Whitney boom from Mississippi is not looked upon as amounting to anything, so far as the south and west are concerned. It would not, they say, profit silver men anything to work to control the Chicago conention and then have Whitney nominated. He is more likely to be the candidate of the gold men. It is peculiar, however, that in such a rampant silver state as Mississippi Whitney could have got any back-ing at all, and there are those who say they do not believe that half what has been telegraphed about it is true.

Meant to Catch Illinois.

While there has recently been a good deal of confident talk among silver men that they will control the Chicago convention, the Morrison boom has for one of its objects the catching of the Illinois delegation. Should the delegates from that state vote with the silver men for Morrison, it would have big weight, and would go far to giving the silverites the convention. Bu is there a reasonable chance that the silver men will be in the majority at Chicago? Notwithstanding the boastful prediction of the southern politician quoted above, it is hard to see where the silver men expect

The next democratic convention will be composed of about 918 delegates, including those from the territories and the District of Columbia. Whichever side controls have to have not less than 460 delegates. Giving the silver men solid delegations from the south, not including Virginia, Mary-land or West Virginia, and a solid west, they would have only 374 men. Include Illinois' forty-eight delegates, and the total number would be but 422. This includes solid delegations from Kentucky and Kan-sas, but does not include the territories. Throughout the south and west the gold men will elect delegates here and there men will elect delegates here and there, and the total number given above will be materially increased. The silver men, how-ever, will pick up delegates in Ohio, In-diana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Virginic. West Virginia and Maryland, and these will offset what they lose in the south and west. North and east of Maryland there

FIJI ISLAND LAND CLAIMS THE MORRISON BOOM is not much chance of a silver man getting to Chicago. That is how the case stands, and unless the silver men do more in the northwest than is now counted on, it is not een how they will be in a majority at Chicago.

> Silver Men's Expectations. The following table shows the states from

which the silver men expect to get practically solid delegations, together with the vote each state is entitled to:

Florida Illinois 4 Louisiana 1 Kentucky Mississippi 18 Missouri North Carolina Oregon South Dakota South Carolina..... Tennessee Nevada Nebraska Utah Washington

Total..... It will be seen that the foregoing is an exceedingly liberal estimate of the silver strength. The gold men claim that they will carry several southern and several western states, On every hand now the politicians are figuring, and the foregoing is a pretty good average of the claims of the silver men except as to the northwest,

Wyoming

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Four Silver Republicans Merely Not Ready to Vote on It Now.

From what is learned this morning it appears that there is no intention on the part of the four silver republicans who voted against the consideration of the tariff in the Senate yesterday to continue their antagonism for a great length of time. The explanation given of their course yesterday is that they were not yet quite ready for the question, and that they wanted to show that the bill itself, independently of the silver question, is not satisfactory to them. They complain that it is an eastern bill, and they want their con-

At the same time, any intention to carry the fight to an extreme is disayowed. They profess to believe that the bill is not offered in good faith, but merely to make an issue, with no idea that it is to become a law. Some assurance is asked to show that there is reasonable expectation that it is not passed merely to be velocid. This seemingly unreasonable desire is based on the very general belief that there is an under-

ount of personal doubts as to its political

Personal Mention.

Richard Hochschild, a son of the famous wine grower of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Germany, who is making a tour of the states, is at the Riggs House.

John Walter Smith, a big factor in Jemoeratic politics in Marylan I, and in whose chapeau the gubernatorial bee was violently buzzing at the time of the Hurst convention, is at Page's.

Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa is at the Shoreham. Dr. and Mrs. William S. Ely of Rochester

are at the Snoreham.

Judge J. L. Torrey, author of the bankruptcy bill bearing his name, is at the
Shoreham from Embar, Wyo.

Theodore L. Beacher of Buffalo, who will
marry the daughter of Chief Justice Fuller next week, is at Chamberlin's. The gentle-men who will attend him, and who are R.

D. Ware, S. Wells, jr., and H. H. Haskell of Boston, and W. Clifford of Portland, Me., are also at Chamberlin's.

United States Judge Wm. H. Brawley of Charleston, S. C., is at Chamberlin's.

W. E. Woolley, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, and the Iroquois,

Buffalo, is at Chamberlin's W. S. Pierce and A. W. Krech, the New fork lawyers, are at Chamberlin's. A party of distinguished gentlemen drove up to the Arlington this morning in carriages with footmen and coachmen, headed by a venerable gentleman, who regis-tered as W. H. Goodwin of Boston. The others in the party put down their names as A. D. Weld, Edward May, Edward Sherwin, Wm: P. Warner, W. J. Jones and D. S. Greenough, all from Boston.
Mrs. Donald McLean of New York and Mrs. V. K. Maddox of San France

prominent in the Daughters of the Revoution, are at the Arlington from Major C. B. Sears of the army is at the Arlington from Duluth.
Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas and Miss Thomas of New York are at the Arlington. Rev. G. B. Beecher, son of the late famous Brooklyn divine, is at the Ebbitt fro

his home at Hillsboro', Ohio. He is also accompanied by Mrs. S. S. Beecher. Alexander Gordon, colonel of Gov. Mc-Kinley's staff and a leading and wealthy tizen of Hamilton, Ohio, is at the Eb-Augustine Gallegher, the prominent publisher of Kansas City, is at the Raleigh. He is accompanied by C. G. Jones of Okla-

noma, who was the first speaker of the Oklahoma house of representatives, and who is a man of affairs in the territory.

L. P. Twyeffort, who has been a resident of Paris for several years, is at the Raleigh. He is a warm friend of Mr. S. W. Woodward. Alderman Tom-Brewer, who represents the seventh ward in the city council of Springfield, Ill., is at the Raleigh. He is one of the most popular men in Springfield, and wears on his vest an alderman's badge, pre-sented to him several years ago by his ad-mirers, that has a diamond in the center as

big as a filbert. George A. Ricker, the eminent young en of Buffalo, who has recently completed the railroad through the gorge of Nagara, and has been identified with many other daring enterprises, is making his arst visit to Washington, accompanied by his wife. They are at the Raleigh. Lieut. W. P. Hogarty, retired, is on a

visit to the city.
Chief Engineer C. W. Rae of the Naval Academy is in the city on leave of absence. He is stopping at 2025 T street. Dr. Abbott Smith Payn is visiting with his parents in this city.

Approved by the President.

The President today approved the joint resolution granting the use of the White Lot and monument grounds to "the committee of 1896" having charge of the fifteenth international Christian Endeavor convention. He has also signed the act amending the act in regard to the construction by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad of a railroad, telegraph and telephone lines through the Indian territory,

Today's Cabinet Meeting.

Secretary Herbert was before the Senate naval committee today, and was the only absentee at the regular meeting of the cab-Foreign complications and the pational finances are said to have been the

Excesses of the Soldiers of Spain.

PANDO CONDUCTS A WAR OF HIS OWN

Insurgent Prisoners Killed in Their Beds.

OUTRAGES IN MATANZAS

From The Star's Special Correspondent. HAVANA, February 9, 1896.

The early expected arrival of Gen. Weyler, the new captain general of Cuba, coming from Spain via Porto Rico, seemed to give license for outrages by Spanish officers and soldiers in all parts of Cuba. Pando, in the Santiago district, inaugurated the reign of terror ten days ago, and almost unspeakable crimes have been attributed to him and his men.

As your correspondent mentioned, as long as a month ago, it was supposed on all hands that Pando would be the successor of Gan. Campos. He believed it himself, for when he landed in Cuba in December he told your correspondent that he would be lieutenant general but a short time, expecting Campos to retire or be recalled and he to be named for the post.

"I will then begin a war," said he, "that must be the ruin of Spain or Cuba within six months. And you may publish that I say that unless I can end it one way or another within that time I shall throw up my commission and return to Madrid." Now that he has received a great setback in his hopes, he begins on his own account a war of barbarism, and people of Havana are beginning to wonder if the different generals will vie with each other in the commission of bloodthirsty deeds. Although outrages have been the common talk of Havana for a week past correspondents have not dared to send out reports

giving correct details. And this is especially true since Weyler announced his program. In it he says he will hold correspondents personally responsible for what may appear in their respactive journals. In other words, if a correspondent sends matter to his paper that

very general belief that there is an understanding between the representatives of the administration and the champicas of the bill, and they want to know what this understanding is. The whole thing is nothing but skirmishing, and does not threaten the bill with anything but delay. The suspected understanding as to the "the office of the bill after it gets to the White" ouse is vague. The prespects seem vary is thowever, that the bill will become a law.

The suggestion has been made to some of the supporters of the bill that this legislation would have the effect of taking the tariff question out of the presidential campaign, and would thus be calculated to operate against Mr. McKinley's candidacy. The bill is simply being held up on account of personal doubts as to its political was told in a nice, quiet way that there racy, and for the preservation of democthat a Spanish warship must convey him to some port in the United States if the Spanish government was so desirious of getting rid of him. He was charged with baving communicated with the rebels, in passing the Spanish lines and of interviewing General Gomez and President Cisneros. The government is considering whether to put him in prison or send him back to the United States in a man-of-war.

A prominent American resident of Havana said to your correspondent today: "It is all right for people to say that in twenty years things have changed, and that the atrocities of the last war will not be repeated on account of the cable and the newspaper correspondents, but Weyler will arrange those little matters, and you may be prepared for measures as harsh and wanton as characterized any period between the years 1868 and 1878. An American correspondent, Mr. O'Kelly, was sent to Ceuta then, and this frenzied and desperate government will not hesitate

to do likewise in case any offense is given."

Outrages in Matanzas. An American, the assistant manager of an estate in the province of Matanzas, has reported to your correspondent concerning recent outrages in his vicinity. The man is regarded as thoroughly reliable. He says that during the past week the government soldiery have given themselves up to all manner of fearful excesses. Especially in the districts of Union de Reyes and Alfonso have pillage, murder and other crimes been common. Near Alfonso, on the Canas estate, the volunteers murdered negro laborers in the fields, and then, going to the cabins, outraged and killed the wives and

daughters. In the castle at Matanzas the murdering of prisoners has been carried on nightly for some time. A large majority of those sent there to be confined are negroes. Within a fortnight the castle has been greatly overcrowded, and to make room for newcomers the poorer and more wretched were macheted at night, and their bodies, to which weights were attached, were thrown into the sea. This story is not admitted as being true by palace officials; neither is it denied by them.

The Paso Real Fight.

Gen. Luque has requested a cross for himself for his noble work at Paso Real, a few days ago. In his report to the government he says: "Our troops had the great satisfaction of counting nearly one hundred of the enemy dead in the streets." He describes the affair as a glorious victory. Capt. Stuard of Gen. Maceo's staff, writing of the Paso Real affray, says:

"Let Spain continue the butchery she commenced at Paso Real and Cuban independence will come all the sooner. Since our men have learned how their wounded brothers, whom they left in the houses of the village, were killed, vengeance and determination have settled in their hearts.

"We had about seventy wounded men when we entered Paso Real, and they were left in care of friends there, who were most willing to receive them, but who feared lest a Spanish column would come and attack the town. "Gen. Maceo left a guard of 200 men, and

one day and night. As the army was preparing to march on the following morning the sound of firing was heard, and we knew that Paso Real was being attacked. "Maceo hurried his army to the place and drove out the three regiments of Luque,

moved on Mantua, where we encamped all

but he was not able to inflict a compensating less upon them. "The Spaniards had driven the guards out of the place, killing about forty, and then turned their attention to the wounded in the houses. At least an equal number of the lat-

also among the killed."

MR. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY

He Will Not Accept the Invitation of Mississippi.

Effort to Prevent a Party Split-To Write a Letter on the

> The invitation to William C. Whitney to become a candidate for the presidency would be neither important nor impressive if it really meant that. It might even be injurious to Mr. Whitney. For, as a matter of fact, the idea did not originate in Mississippi, but in New York. The Mississippians were simply politely prodded into the performance. To take it literally, therefore, would be to put Mr. Whitney on a level with the old-fashioned strolling music teacher, who, when the term was up, was accustomed to write a flattering request to himself to give a public concert, assisted by the members of his class, then get a number of his patrons and their friends to sign it, and then in a modest and alluring way accept the invitation, and pocket the money taken in at the door.

Simply to Help His Party.

But it is due Mr. Whitney to say that for personal ends he is winking at the fishing of no compliments for himself. He is not a candidate for the presidency, and will not become one on anybody's solicitation. He has said this in all seriousness several times, and those who are in his confidence are very certain that he cannot be swerved from that purpose. But he can help his party materially at this juncture in another way, and that he will do.

Democratic Leaders Alarmed.

The democratic leaders are greatly alarmd about the outlook. A split in the party and irremediable disaster are seriously threatened. A most earnest effort is making to prevent such a catastrophe. If any combination can win it must be the old combination. The south must be appealed to on the old line. She must be urged to consider, above silver and everything else, the question of the preservation of her white civilization. She must be brought to believe that this is seriously threatened in the present trend toward republican na-tional success. Those northern states act-ing heretofore with the south must be urged to act again with her. Democracy means so much to them, as well as to her. All of such danger. The common enemy for the common good must, it is urged, again be met by a united front, and defeated.

Meaning of the Move.

Behold, now, the force and the meaning of the New York deliverance by the way of Mississippi. Mr. Whitney is a gold manas extreme on that question as Mr. Cleveland is himself. If he were in the White House now he would do on the money question about what Mr. Cleveland is doing. But he is a democrat, and he wants the party to hold together. Mississippi is a silver state— as extreme on that line as any in the Union. She eats, drinks, talks and dreams free coinage. And yet, in the name of democfor the presidency and pledges him her support. Ought not this to influence the dem-cerats of other states? If Mississippi, with her extreme silver views, can extend her hand to Mr. Whitney, a gold man and a New York millionaire, cannot harmony every-where be made to prevail? What is to pre-

vent it? Will Write a Letter.

And now the scene thifts back to New York. This invitation, so cordial in tone, will be laid before Mr. Whitney, and he will carefully consider it. No confidence is violated in the statement that it will not take him altogether by surprise. Neither is any confidence violated in the statement that he will not accept it. But he will write a letter, addressed, of course, to the Mississippi demecrats, but intended for circulation all over the country, and certain to be widely read. in which he will go at length into the situation and point out the path that must be followed if democracy is to be sayed. He will be impressed with, and profoundly grateful for, the compliment paid to himself, and he will explain his inability 10 make the race But he will at the same time suggest that there are others; he may even

call some of them by name. Variation on the '92 Program.

This program, as arranged, is simply variation on the program of 1892. In that year Mr. Whitney appeared at Chicago in the role of pacificator. It was a very difficult role to play, and some democrats have since regretted that he played it so well. but no one has ever denied that he did not play it exceedingly well. He is to appear thus as a pacificator again. This time at long range. But he is a capable man at any range. He touches at many points. Tammany likes him, and yet he is not a member of the Hall. Mr. Cleveland likes him, although he never comes to Washington, and has no connection with the administration. The south likes him, although he is a gold man, and the north likes him, despite the fact that the silver men like

But, for all this, he will not be the party's candidate this year for President. He needs himself in his business.

Will Not Be a Candidate.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Physical Map of the Disputed Terri-

tory Nearly Completed. The Venezuelan boundary commission was hard at work today, with all of the members present, at the weekly meeting, The geological survey, through Mr. Baker,

reported that the physical map of the country in dispute was almost finished, and he exhibited the work already done. It is proposed to have this map divided into sections, which will be enlarged, and then a number of lithographed copies of these will be made. Upon these enlargements notes may be made, and in this way each member of the commission may make independent studies of the situation, from every standpoint, and by the comparison of these studies in turn valuable results may be at-

tained position taken by Great Britain in respond-ing favorably to its request to be supplied with information relative to the location of the boundary line. They recognize that the British government has accepted the invi-tation in the spirit in which it was extended, and they feel that the results, so far as the and they feel that the results, so far as the commission is concerned, will undoubtedly be much more satisfactory, having, as it will, all of the information in the possession of each party to the controversy. If by independent inquiry the commission can bebetter, but as it stands the response of the two parties insures a thoroughness for the nvestigation that it would otherwise be

difficult to impart. The commission today ratified the appointment of Percy Allen, late private secretary to Justice Harlan, to be assistant

The Lancaster's Cruise. The Lancaster has arrived at Montevideo

after a passage of three months and nine days. The ship started from New York, but was driven out of her course clear across the Atlantic to Cape Verde. She ter were butchered in their beds. Several has a draft of men for the Newark and the Yantic on board, and she will bring women, who were attending the sick, are home to the United States the men re-

CALMLY AND BRAVELY

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Patsy Harris Goes to His Death Smiling.

AN EXHIBITION OF COURAGE

The Crime for Which He Was Executed Today.

HIS LAST LETTERS

John, alias Patsy, Harris, the young colored man who murdered Matthew spruell, colored, the 4th of last July, was hanged at the District jail at 11:36% o'clock this morn-

The sentence of the law was carried out in the presence of the smallest number of spectators ever present at an execution here, and the unfortunate man was sent calmly and smilingly into eternity just four minutes from the moment Warden Leonard entered his cell and announced that his end was at hand. Indeed, the warder established two records in carrying into effect the awful penalty, restricting the number of spectators to those authorized by law to be present, and executing the sentence in the shortest space of time in the history of the District jail.

His Last Night.

Harris' last night on earth was spent as calmly and peacefully as if long, joyous life was his, and not death, ignominious and horrible, on the morrow. About 8 o'clock last evening he drew his cot up to the cell door, and, throwing himself down upon it, he talked for two hours with the death watch. He spoke of his past life, of his mother, wife and little one, and of the life beyond the grave, speaking not only hopefully, but supremely confident of eternal happiness. He talked, too, of every-day affairs, and never once did his voice or manner betray the fact that he was a man in the valley of the shadow of death. About 10 o'clock he ceased talking, and in a moment or two was sleeping soundly and peacefully.

So he rested until 3 o'clock this morning. He had scarcely moved until then, aithough once or twice the night watch saw the con-demned man smile, and once they heard him laugh in his sleep. When he awakened at 3 o'clock he raised himself up and calmly lighted a cigarette. He took but two or three puffs of it and then in a few mo-ments' time he was sleeping as soundly and

peacefully as before Spiritual Consolation.

His spiritual advisers, Fathers Matthews and Keenan, had promised to return to him at 7 o'clock this morning, and Harris had expressed a wish to be up some time before that hour, that he might have his cell cleaned up and everything in readiness for the last visit of the clergymen. But so soundly did he sleep, and so long, that at 6:30 o'clock this morning the death watch awakened him. He arose at once and busied himself until the arrival of the priests in arranging his toilet and cell. He ate his breakfast as heartily as if about to start out upon a long earthly journey, in-stead of one into a world unknown. Then the clergymen entered the condemned man's cell and remained constantly at his side until all was over, praying with him, conoling him and encouraging him. Little enouragement he needed, for he was not only perfectly calm, but as courageous, seeming to have absolute confidence that his

death would instantly open the gates of paradise to him.

Spectators Limited. Meanwhile, a crowd of idle, curious people gathered in front of the jall and on the hills to the north of the prison, vainly striving to catch a glimpse of the tragedy to be enacted within its walls. Many people, too, making use of all manner of pretexts, endeavored to obtain admission to the jail. Warden Leonard, however, wa firm in his announced purpose to restrict the number of spectators to that authorized by law, and those who had not already been invited to attend were refused admission to the fail. The prison was un-usually quiet, the three hundred or more prisoners being seemingly deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. But now and then one of them would start a hymn, and a verse or two of it would be softly sung. "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was the one most frequently sung, and the

grand old hymn rang out with pathetic sweetness. As announced by him several days ago The Star, Warden Leonard determined that only those authorized by law to be present should witness the execution, and, outside of the dozen or more policemen and jail officials, the number did not exceed thirty-five. The jury was largely composed of newspaper reporters, and at 11:30 they were admitted to the northeast corridor

the jail, where the scaffold stood in readi-The Death Warrant.

At 11:321/2 Warden Leonard entered the cell of Harris and told him that he was about to carry into execution the sentence of the law. The condemned man, who had arrayed himself in a neat suit of black cheviot, white shirt, black tie and patent leather shoes, was engaged with his spiritual advisers at the time, but he smilingly informed the warden that he was ready, Then the death warrant and reprieve was read to him, while the guards tied his arms

ehind him.
Before leaving the cell Harris warmly thanked Warden Leonard and the jail offi-cials for their kindness to him, and then the warden led the way to the scaffold. No man ever walked to his death calmer or more courageously, and as he walked along behind the two priests and between Guards Woodward and Walters, Harris smilingly bowed to two or three acquaintances, while the clergymen read the service for the dying, they having administered the last sac-

rament to him in his cell. Harris needed no assistance in the march to the death-dealing instrument, not even as he quickly ascended the steps. The guards quickly placed him on the drop, and the man laughed as one of them miscalcu-

lated the distance.
The party reached the scaffold at 11:34%.
The officers quickly tied the man's legs at the knees and ankles, and while they were so engaged, Harris repeated a prayer, the priests reciting the service for the dying. Just before the black cap was placed over his head and face he fervently kissed the crucifix held before him, and obligingly held his head in the proper position as the noose was slipped over it. He was smiling as the cap was pulled down over his face, and when all was in readiness and the officers drew back from the drop, the man stood

erect, immovable. The Fatal Drop. At just 11:36% Warden Leonard flashed

his handkerchief, and down, six feet or more. Harris shot through the drop. For a second the body hung motionless, then was a slight, hardly visible, contraction of the legs, and from that time until it was cut down, at 12:06, the body hung perfectly still, even the usual slight swaying motion ot being visible. After hanging four minutes the body was lowered a foot or two that the physicians

might examine it. The man was unusually tenacious of life, a slight muscular con-traction of the heart being observable even twenty-five minutes after the drop fell, although the physicians decided that the man was practically dead from shock and strangulation ten or twelve minutes after he fell. The body was allowed to

WM. F. MANNIX. | Lieved on the station.